

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.Inst.)

FOR THE YEAR


1949



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of
Health*

Public Health Department,

~~Council Offices,~~ 2, Edward Henry Street,
Rhyl



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28876039>

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.Inst.)

FOR THE YEAR

1949

RHYL:

William N. Douglas, Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Public Health Committee, 1949.

Councillor W. S. Roose (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor E. T. Anwyl
(Chairman).

„ Joseph Brookes.
„ E. Williams.
„ D. W. Jones.
„ W. Morgan Jones.

Councillor B. Bestwick.

„ T. N. Jones.
„ J. Thornley.
„ B. Wadsworth.
„ J. S. McWalter
Shepherd.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

MISS A. L. JONES, M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.

Clerks:

R. UREN and J. I. JONES.

Shorthand Typist:

MRS. W. HINDER.

Lady Superintendent, Plas Coed Home:

MRS. E. A. DARLINGTON.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1949.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1949, this being the first Annual Report presented by me. The report follows the form laid down by the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 (Wales).

It is my privilege to pay a tribute to my predecessor in this office, Dr. E. Hughes Jones, J.P., M.D. His spell of 32 years as Medical Officer of Rhyl saw the foundations of many essential services laid.

His persistent efforts secured Rhyl a water supply, unsurpassed in the country for quantity per head of population, and for purity, and in many other fields also there are permanent memorials of his endeavours. The high esteem in which he was held by all was amply indicated at his funeral and by numerous donations in his memory to the local hospitals.

All essential services have functioned satisfactorily during the year and further progress has been made in the maintenance of clean food preparation, noticeably with regard to ice cream.

Infectious diseases were low, 100 cases being notified during the year; this was a decrease of 77 on last year, but any satisfaction at this is unfortunately offset by the fact that the only case of diphtheria was a fatal one. This indicates the need for maintaining and indeed increasing our immunisation rates, and the value of immunisation as a preventative is shown by the fact that only one child has died of diphtheria in Rhyl during the last five years.

One disheartening feature of the new Health Service has been the difficulty in obtaining hospital beds for the elderly

chronic sick. This is a nationwide problem and, unless vigorously tackled, the already serious situation in this respect will degenerate.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings for all classes of the community is 5,576, and the Council have taken energetic steps to acquire land, lay out sites and build houses to provide homes for those in need.

Eighty-six permanent houses were erected and 44 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed 16 houses and improved one for housing purposes.

The land in Marsh Road, acquired for the erection of 270 houses, is being developed, and the Council have taken advantage of the scheme whereby private builders are erecting houses on Council land at an agreed negotiated price. At the time of compilation of this report approximately half the 270 dwellings have been completed.

One disquieting feature in the National rehousing programme is the fact that the rents of dwellings erected are directly related to the cost of their erection. As building costs are still rising it follows that the rent of a house erected in 1949 is higher than that of a similar house erected in 1947, for example. Like a great number of my fellow citizens I feel that if this process continues, rents will become uneconomic and people, in order to pay them, will have to stint themselves in other directions. This, naturally, will defeat the object of good housing, which is to promote good health. It appears to me that this problem will have to be decided in the near future at Government level if the health of the community is not to suffer.

There is a waiting list of 676 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a home of their own.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate has increased by 2.67 per thousand registered births over last year, and is 6.73 above the figure for England and Wales. Four of the 11 deaths

were due to congenital abnormalities and were, presumably, unavoidable.

RHYL CUT.

I am pleased to report that, as a result of work carried out by the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board, the general condition of the Cut has been maintained, and there has been no report of flooding this year. Much unnecessary and expensive work has again been occasioned by the dumping of refuse in the Cut. I would appeal to all offenders to be considerate and to refrain from this practice in future.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically pure water.

Regular samples are taken, and the results are invariably Class I., Ministry of Health Standard.

The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring that the water supply to the consumer is of the highest bacterial purity.

Eighty-nine samples were taken during the year, one being unsatisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 feet deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes.

There are approximately three dwellings in the district without a piped water supply, and, due to the distance of the mains from the properties concerned, it is impossible to obtain piped supplies.

MILK SUPPLY.

One hundred and fifty-five samples of milk, other than pasteurised, were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, 76.13 per cent. of which were of a high standard of purity and cleanliness, 10.32 per cent. were fair, whilst 13.55 per cent. were unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, both the retailer and producer were contacted, and steps taken to find the cause.

Seventy-one samples of pasteurised milk were taken, 65 of which were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory. Copies of all results of pasteurised milk were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

It is pleasing to note that results of samples "in the main" are satisfactory as 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in the district is produced outside the area.

ICE CREAM.

One hundred and fifty samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made with the manufacturer or retailer and advice given as to how the cleanliness of the product could be improved.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The number of animals slaughtered in the public abattoir shows a slight increase on last year, this being due to a increased home production of meat.

I would again like to repeat the observations made in the last report to all persons who handle food, either in manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness, as lack of this may lead to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in the case of a holiday resort, extremely damaging publicity.

The amount of meat condemned was 34 tons, 11 cwts., 18 lbs., and corned beef 2 cwts. 30 lbs.

FOULING OF FOOTPATHS.

I would again draw the attention of the Council and the public to the fouling of footpaths by dogs, and would make a special appeal to all to co-operate in this matter to abate this nuisance. I would also draw the attention of the public to the practice of feeding seagulls on the main promenade, as the resultant fouling of the promenade surface by the birds creates a serious nuisance, which is difficult to remove.

“ PLAS COED.”

The Home, situated in its own grounds, accommodates elderly ladies.

There are no restrictions, and “ Plas Coed ” is a “home” in the true sense of the word, and has provided a long-felt need in the field of social service in the town.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are very few cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a gully emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known there are **only two** pail closets in the district, the remainder of the houses being connected to main drainage.

In the Eastern portion of the District the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a trunk sewer. The remainder of the district gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through the 14ft. revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but, during heavy rainfalls, the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.

At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council has engaged a firm of Consultant Engineers to carry out a survey of the town's Sewerage System.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation	10
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation	150
Boosting injections	137

The number of children belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1949, were:—

Age Group 5—15... ..	2,139	Age Group 0—4... ..	519
Total	2,658.		

Percentage immunised (Child population estimated figures) :—

Age Group 5—15... ..	91.80	Age Group 0—4	38.35
Percentage of population under 15 immunised		72.11	

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

These baths are owned by the Local Authority and are open for the summer season.

They were visited from time to time and 18 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were found to be as follows: 13 satisfactory, 5 unsatisfactory (contaminated).

CAMPING.

The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were 7 licensed. There were several organised camps such as Boy Scouts, Church Lads' Brigades and Boys' Brigades.

The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licenses have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

Seven licences were granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, Section 141.

The estimated number of campers resident in the district at one time was approximately 2,750—3,000.

ERADICTION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses found to be infested during the year were:—

Seven Council and 23 Private Houses, which were disinfested.

The methods employed for freeing the houses from bed bugs were:—

Seven Council and 23 Private Houses—Spraying with Vermicine insecticide containing 5 per cent. D.D.T. and

the use of Sulphur Dioxide Gas, and, in one case, Smoke Generators (Gammexane).

No houses were fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas.

Finally, I desire to express to the members of the Council and the Officials, my sincere thanks for their encouragement and assistance during my first year as your Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the district, as given in the census returns for 1931, was 13,485. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,710.

BIRTH RATE

During the year there were registered, after inward and outward transfers, 284 births (R.G.R.), viz., 151 males and 133 females. Out of this number, 18 males and 14 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,710), is 15.18 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the same period is 16.70.

DEATH RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered (R.G.R.) was 275, viz., 124 males and 151 females, which gives a corrected death rate of 14.70 per 1,000 of the population. The local Registrar's returns show that 270 deaths were registered within the district—which is equal to a rate of 14.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710), but of that number (270) 48 were non-residents whose deaths were registered and transferred to their different localities. On the other hand, 49 persons belonging to the district died outside its boundaries, and are to be added to the local deaths of residents, give a crude rate of 14.48 of the estimated population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 12.45.

Rate amongst persons aged 65 years and upwards:—

At this age period 197 deaths occurred between the ages

of 65 and 97, the average being 76 years, giving a rate of 10.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710).

The 197 deaths equal 61.75 per cent. of the total deaths registered inside and outside the district, i.e., 270 local deaths plus 49 deaths of persons transferred to the district—319.

In the total of 197, 24 non-residents, whose deaths were registered and transferred in their own districts, and 27 belonging to this district, whose deaths were registered elsewhere, are included.

The total percentage of deaths aged 65 years and upwards actually belonging to the district, after inward and outward transfers, is equal to 63.84.

ZYMOÏC MORTALITY.

One death occurred from the principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Diphtheria, which is equal to 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year there were 11 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 38.73 per 1,000 registered births, as against 32 for England and Wales.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.37 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710).

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Under this heading no deaths occurred.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Under this heading five deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710). Also Bronchitis 16, equal to a rate of 0.86 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Pneumonia 6, equal to a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Forty-nine deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.62 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,710). The reason for this somewhat high figure (National Rate, 1.97 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

The following information has been supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health:—

Number of children under one year vaccinated	17
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated	19
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated	3
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated	12
Number of Primary Vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1949	51

This is an extremely low rate of vaccination and if it continues will result in a few years in 90 per cent. of the population being unvaccinated.

In these days of rapid inter-Continental air travel this situation may well result in epidemics of smallpox becoming common once again in Britain. I strongly advise all parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during infancy.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of Public Health Administration is entirely under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitors. A Welfare Centre has been established at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, at which local ladies also give voluntary assistance.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

This Department is also under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, the nearest station for treatment being at Chester Royal Infirmary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 7.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Exclusive of Foreshire	1,700	acres
Area—Inclusive of Foreshore... ..	2,579	acres
Population at Census 1901	8,461	
Population at Census 1911	9,005	
Population at Census 1921	13,490	
Population at Census 1931	13,485	
Population R. G. Estimate 1949	18,710	
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1932	3,013	
Number of families or seperate occupiers 1931	3,183	
Rateable Value ending March 31, 1949	£175,925	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£720/10/-	
Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Book:		
Houses	5,256	
Flats and Tenements	120	
Houses and Shops	200	
	—	5,576

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
(Registrar-General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.18
Legitimate	252	133	119	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 24.05
Illegitimate... ..	32	18	14	
Still Births	7	2	5	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population, 14.70
Deaths	175	124	151	
				Deaths
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
Puerperal Sepsis			—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births				38.73
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..				39.68
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				49

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The only noteworthy causes of sickness outside the notifiable or (epidemic) diseases were: Bronchial Colds, Influenza Colds and Catarrh.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Home nursing and provision of midwifery services are now provided by the County Council. In addition, the services of three Home Helps are available in the Rhyl area on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There is a local centre at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, Rhyl, under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the County Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives.

HOSPITAL.

Hospital treatment is now provided free of charge under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Hospitals serving the Rhyl District are the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital, Isolation Hospital and General Hospital at St. Asaph.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulance facilities are now provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946. For Infectious Diseases, Motor Ambulance.

LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements have been made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid),

Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, **Encephalitis Lethargica**, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE.

ACTS.

Rhyl Improvements Acts, 1852, 1872 and 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1932.

Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

BYELAWS.

Slaughter Houses, 1931.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, and **Fish**

Friers, 1915, and Chip Potato Friers, 1931.

Registries for Female Domestic Servants, 1915.

Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common **Lodging Houses**, 1877.

Nuisances, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contraventions of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to **Camping**.

SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The seven elementary schools and one secondary school within the district have received attention.

Epidemic Sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds and Mumps were prevalent at varying periods. All the schools are disinfected after closure and during the holiday periods. The Medical Inspection of the children attending the schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer and Staff. There is a School Clinic at the

Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, which is open each Monday between 9 and 11.30 a.m., when a doctor is present.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H., (part-time), one Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time), one Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I., one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants). A Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, two General Clerks and a Shorthand Typist; also a Lady Superintendent and Staff at Plas Coed Aged Persons (Female) Home.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Herewith I append the Report and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones; also the usual statistics.

(Signed) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,
July, 1950. Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1949:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 „ ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 „ ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25 „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 „ ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35—45 „ ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
45—55 „ ...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
55—65 „ ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 and upwds.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	13	9	1	...	3	4	...	...

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was two.

Ratio 2—7.

Cases on the register in December, 1948, totalled 144, and in December, 1949, totalled 156—an increase of 12 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was seven.

In any cases of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, enquiries are immediately made and the replies forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In the above instances one case died in a Hospital outside the district and had not been notified locally although the home address was situate in Rhyl, and the other was notified following her death in a local hospital.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer at No. 27 Edward Henry Street, Rhyl.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 172.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No formal action was taken under Section 47 of this Act.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria ...	7	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Pneumonia ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Men'gitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon atorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	48	2	7	4	7	8	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	33	1	9	1	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentry ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	100	4	16	5	16	13	36	3	2	1	3	1	...	7	1
Cases removed to hospital	7	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

‡ Including Suspects and Carriers.

TABLE II.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns (inc. London).	148 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—				
Births:				
Live Births	16.7*	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still Births	0.39*	0.47	0.40	0.37
Deaths:				
All Causes	11.7*	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
Notifications (corrected):—				
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Food poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—				
Deaths:				
All causes under 1 year of age	32†	37	30	29
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:—				
Notifications (corrected):				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

International List No. and cause.	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women Aged 15-44
140. Abortion with sepsis	0.11	8
141. Abortion without sepsis	0.05	4
147. Puerperal infections	0.11	...
142-146)		
148-150) Other maternal causes	0.71	...

*Rates per 1,000 total population. †Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE III.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1949 and previous years.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number		Rate	Number.	Rate.	Of Non- residents registered in the District. 8	Of Resi- dents not registered in the District. 9	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
		Un- corrected Number	Nett Number	5									6	7	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
1934	14360	172	178	12.40	197	13.72	33	31	10	56.2	195	13.58
1935	14760	195	203	13.75	224	15.18	33	29	10	49.3	220	14.90
1936	15240	...	190	12.47	186	12.20	32	51	11	57.9	207	13.58
1937	15540	207	198	11.70	199	12.82	26	44	9	45.5	219	14.09
1938	15680	210	218	13.90	215	13.90	32	43	15	68.8	226	14.41
1939	15940	230	248	15.56	250	15.61	40	25	14	56.5	239	14.99
1940	18290	245	262	14.32	273	14.93	43	30	25	92.3	264	14.43
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308	14.31
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290	13.09
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263	12.57
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291	15.84
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265	14.73
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271	14.26
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314	17.06
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233	12.47
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275	14.70

Area of District in acres (land and inland water): 1,700 (exclusive of foreshore); 2,579 (inclusive of foreshore).
 Total population at all ages: 13,485. At Census, June, 1931.. Estimated population, 18,710.

TABLE IV.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death in Rhyl Urban District, 1949.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
All causes				124	151
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...
2	Cerebro-spinal fever...	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	..	1
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	3	4
7	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...
8	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...
9	Influenza	...	...	1	1
10	Measles	...	...	...	...
11	Acute Poliomyelitis, etc.	...	...	...	...
12	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...
13—16	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	21	28
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	3
18	Intra, cranial, vascular lesions	...	...	9	22
19	Heart Disease	...	...	34	44
20	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	4	7
21	Bronchitis	...	...	9	7
22	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	3	3
23	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	3	2
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenom	...	...	2	1
25	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...
26	Appendicitis	...	...	2	...
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	4	2
28	Nephritis	...	...	4	4
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...
30	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...
31	Premature birth	...	...	2	2
32	Con. malformations, infant diseases & injury	...	...	4	1
33	Suicide	...	...	...	2
34	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...
35	Other violent causes...	...	...	4	4
36	All other causes	...	...	15	13
Special Causes (included in No 36 above)					
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...
Deaths of				8	3
Infants under 1 year	Total	...	...	7	3
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	...
Live Births	Total	...	...	151	133
	Legitimate	...	...	133	119
	Illegitimate	...	...	18	14
Still Births	Total	...	...	2	5
	Legitimate	...	...	2	4
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1
Resident Population				18,710	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.					

TABLE IVa.

Causes of and Ages at Death during Year 1949.

Name of District—Rhyl Urban.

Local Returns—Age Periods.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
All Causes—Certified... ..	272	10	3	3	15	67	174	80
All Causes Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis (of Resp. system) ...	7	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-16. Cancer, Malignant Disease... ..	47	...	...	...	2	17	28	19
17. Diabetes	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	35	...	...	...	...	8	27	4
19. Heart Disease	89	...	...	1	2	20	66	23
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	...	...	...	1	2	5	3
21. Bronchitis	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
22. Pneumonia	9	2	1	...	1	2	3	6
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Appendicitis... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	5	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
28. Nephritis	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
29. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Maternal Causes... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital Malformations, Infant Diseases and Injury ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
35. Other Violent Causes	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	4
36. All Other Causes	31	...	1	...	2	5	23	9
Totals	272	10	3	3	15	67	174	80

TABLE V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1949.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Causes of Death.			Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	
All causes {	Certified	...	7	3	1	11	
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...
{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...
{	Measles	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...
{	Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...
{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...
{	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...
{	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	1	3
	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...
{	Enteritis...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...
{	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	..	...	...	...	...
{	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformations	...	4	1	...	5	
{	Premature Birth	...	3	...	...	3
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...
{	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...
Totals			...	7	3	1	11

Nett Births registered during the calendar year	284	{	Legitimate	...	252
			Illegitimate	...	32
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	11	{	Legitimate Infants	...	10
			Illegitimate Infants	...	1

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital.

1949			Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect.	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	C.S. Meningitis	Measles	Para Typhoid Fever Susp'ct	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect.	Total
January	...	...	3	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	3
February	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
March	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
April	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
May	...	...	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
June	...	...	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
July	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
August	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	1	::	1
Sept.	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
October	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Nov.	...	...	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
Dec.	...	...	::	::	1	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
Totals	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7

During the last ten years the number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital and the Mortality Rate are as follows:—

Year.	Cases admitted	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1939	42	2	47.6
1940	81	3	30.0
1941	135	6	44.4
1942	103	7	67.9
1943	90	2	22.2
1944	79	3	38.0
1945	64	—	—
1946	42	—	—
1947	30	2	66.6
1948	14	—	—
1949	7	1	142.9

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1949.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District as Inspector of Food and Drugs, is appended hereunder:—

FOOD AND DRUGS, 1949.

Article.	Nature of Samples taken.		Genuine.	Not genuine.	
Milk	50	...	40	...	10
Whiskey	2	...	2	...	—
Gin	1	...	1	...	—
Butter	1	...	1	...	—
Glycerine	1	...	1	...	—
Senna Pods	1	...	1	...	—
Cream Cheese	1	...	0	...	1
Condensed Milk... ..	1	...	1	...	—
Lard	1	...	1	...	—
Tripe	1	...	1	...	—
Sausages	12	...	12	...	—
Meat Pies	2	...	2	...	—
Rissoles	1	...	1	...	—
Chocolate Pops	2	...	2	...	—
Aniseed Rolls	2	...	0	...	2
Ground Nuts	1	...	1	...	—
Candy Floss	1	...	1	...	—
Butter Creams	1	...	1	...	—
Jam Tarts	2	...	2	...	—
Doughnuts	2	...	2	...	—
Pepper	1	...	1	...	—
Ice Cream	20	...	20	...	—
Jam	1	...	1	...	—
Barley Flour	1	...	1	...	—
Malt Vinegar	1	...	1	...	—
Pastry Mixture	1	...	1	...	—
Calamine Lotion	2	...	1	...	1
	<hr/> 113		<hr/> 99		<hr/> 14
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Particulars are given below of the samples found adulterated or below standard:—

A sample of cream cheese was sold at 5/- a lb. There is no standard laid down for the quality of fat in such cheese.

The Public Analyst calculated that there should be at least 35 per cent. fat, and that the sample was 26 per cent. deficient in fat. It transpired that the cream cheese was an Italian cheese imported and sold only through the usual channels of the Ministry of Food. The summons was withdrawn upon the representation of the Ministry of Food and on their undertaking that there would be a full investigation. The Ministry paid the Public Analyst's fee and the Summons fee.

A sample of Calamine Lotion was found on analysis to be made up to a 1943 formulæ which had been withdrawn. A warning letter was sent to the Chemists involved. The Welsh Board of Health and the National Health Service and the National Health Service Executive Council were also notified of the practise of dispensing to war-time formulæ.

Two samples of non-rationed sweets, sold as Aniseed Rolls, were found to contain 56 per cent. of chalk. Successful proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer. They were fined £20, with £6/10/0 cost, making a total of £26/10/0.

Of the ten samples of milk which were reported as adulterated or below standard, one was found to contain a slight percentage of added water, and the other nine had deficiencies in fat or solids not fat. A successful prosecution was instituted against one vendor for selling milk with a 33 per cent. deficiency in fat. A total of £6/5/0 in costs and fines was imposed.

The details of the watered milk sample are as follows: A cafe proprietor sold a glass of hot milk, rich in fat, but containing a slight percentage of added water. The milk had been heated by a steam injector and the presence of the water was due to the condensation of the steam. A warning letter was sent.

In the other eight samples, four had slight fat deficiencies, and warning letters were sent to the vendors, and the other four, which were low in solids, not fat, the attention of the producers was drawn to the matter.

A sample of steak and kidney pie was taken for the presence of mineral oils and horse flesh. The report of the Forensic Science Laboratory, at Preston, reads as follows: "The meat in this portion gave no reaction whatsoever for

horse; there was, however, a reaction for cow and a faint doubtful reaction for rabbit."

A sample of sweets sold as Chocolate Pops was found on analysis to be puffed wheat (breakfast cereals) covered with a very thin layer of chocolate. They were sold in cellophane bags and the weight of the Chocolate Pops in the bag amounted to about an ounce, for which a charge of 6d. was made.

In view of the Public Analyst's certificate in this particular case, the Clerk advised against proceedings. The Clerk communicated with the Ministry of Food, showing that it seemed that there was something wrong that this type of sweets could be sold for as much as 8/- a pound, but the Ministry, in their reply, said that in the circumstances of the case they could not take proceedings.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Sanitary Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventeenth Annual Report for the year 1949.

Owing to relaxation in controls on building materials and labour, compliance with notices served has shown an improvement on previous years, and in only one instance did legal proceedings have to be instituted against an Owner for non-compliance with notice served.

In this **case an Abatement Order** was made and as a result of non-compliance with this Order further proceedings were instituted and a penalty of £5 was imposed with a continuing daily penalty of 40/-.

House **property, particularly houses** which were scheduled prior to the war for demolition, has dilapidated further, but wherever possible, when tenants of these properties are rehoused, action is taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Council have rehoused approximately 100 families during the year, but this has not reduced the number of applicants on the waiting list, as the building programme does not absorb as many families as new families which arise.

In November of this year, the Council, with the approval of the Welsh Board of Health, appointed a third Sanitary Inspector whose duties chiefly are concerned with conditions of Council-owned houses, food handling and preparing rooms, ice cream premises and restaurant kitchens.

I would like to mention the difficulties experienced in dealing with restaurants, snack bars and food premises, which neither require planning consent nor approval under building byelaws, which are set up during the summer season, and to express the hope that Central Authority will give early consideration to the question of all these premises being registered with the local authority before they set up business, and especially giving the local authority power to revoke or refuse registration.

On 1st April, 1949, the Council adopted a bin scheme under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and from that date to 31st December, 456 bins were supplied. This has increased considerably the efficiency of the department insofar as refuse collection is concerned, as the serving of notices and the slow legal procedure for the supply of dustbins has been abolished with the result that a worn-out dustbin is replaced immediately, and instead of refuse being strewn over the floor or kept in all sorts of containers it is now stored under hygienic conditions.

During the year under review, Dr. E. Hughes Jones, who had been Medical Officer of Health for 32 years, retired, and shortly after retirement passed away.

Tributes have been paid to his memory from various sources, and I would like to add my small contribution in saying that his encouragement and guidance at all times was of inestimable value to me.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of my Committee for their continued support, to my colleagues and all members of my staff for their loyal co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received	1038
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department	1030
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	309
Number of Nuisances Abated	323
Number of Nuisances Not Abated	55
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	185
Number of Statutory Notices Served	50
Number of Reference to Officials	10
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	18
Number of Visits re Disinfection... ..	17
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	204
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	44
Ice Cream Premises	282
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops and Stall	459
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc.	174

Milk Sampling	187
Visits under Public Health Acts	1278
Visits under Housing Acts	380
Visits to Verminous Premises	14
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Investigation, etc.)	806
Drainage Visits	111
Refuse Collection and Disposal	136
Rats and Mice	1873
Camping Grounds	64
Theatres, Public Houses, etc.	52
Schools	8
Offensive Trades	4
Water Supply	30
Restaurants and Food Premises	110

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	20
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks	8
Defective Roofs	32
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	36
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	23
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	8
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casings and Doors	12
Defective Brickwork	1
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	7
Defective or Absence of Dustbins	3
Defective Kitchen Ranges or Grates	17
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Rubbish	5
Filthy Houses, Rooms and Yards	5
Defective Yard Pavement	2
Miscellaneous	16

Food and Drugs Act, 1938: Shops.

Absence of Hot Water Supply	1
Defective W.C. Premises	1

Drainage and Water Closets.

Choked Drains or W.C.'s	4
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	17
Defective Drains	9
Defective Soil Vent Pipes	7
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	5
Defective Water Service	7
Defective Grids, Gully, and Sink Surrounds	17
Defective and Broken W.C. Basins and Wash hand Basins	7
Defective Flushing Cisterns	12
Defective or Absence of W.C. Seat	1
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	2
	<hr/>
	285

The Council carried out work in default of the owners in three instances under Section 82 of the Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Legal proceedings were taken against the Owner of property for non-compliance of an Abatement Notice.

An Abatement Order was granted by the Court, which was not complied with, and at a subsequent hearing the defendant was fined £5, with a continuing daily penalty of 40s., and as a result, the Abatement Order was complied with.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, Section 128(3).

Part I. of the Act.

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):—

Premises.	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	29	40	2
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	137	13
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	5	27	—
Total... ..	132	204	15

2—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	—	3
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	14	14	5	3
Total	24	24	5	7

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital	7
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	34
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	42
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	3
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	3

Number of Wards Disinfected	6
Number of Schools Disinfected	8
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected	98
Miscellaneous	18
Number of Articles Destroyed with consent of Owner	177
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	1798
Disinfector Used (Steam)	45

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (Smoke and DDT)	1
Number of Rooms Disinfested (Sulphur)	2
Number of Rooms Disinfested (DDT)	41
Number of Houses Disinfested (Sulphur and DDT)	1
Number of Houses Disinfested (DDT)	11
Number of Chalets and Huts Disinfested (DDT)	7
Miscellaneous Items (DDT)	4

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Ashes to Refuse Tip	3283 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loads of Trade Refuse to Tip	939
Loads of Fish to Tip	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse	3
	<hr/> 1008 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/> 4292 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total Loads 4,292 $\frac{1}{4}$ —16.01 per working day.

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage disposed of during the year was an increase of 50 tons on that disposed of in 1948. This mainly was due to increased waste paper collections, in spite of the fact that direction on local authorities were removed during the year.

Energetic measures have been taken to keep the public salvage-minded as, despite the relaxation in control, the need for waste paper is as great as ever.

Paper increased by 75 tons over the previous year, but this was well below the figures for the years 1941-44 inclusive, although the distribution of paper to the public has been increased during the past 12 months.

Kitchen waste has increased by 4 tons, but I am suspicious that some of the material placed in the communal bins of the Council may be removed by unauthorised persons, and I appeal to the public to let the department know if they see

any unauthorised person or persons emptying the Council bins.

The saving of kitchen waste is essential for pig breeding. The price to the pig dealer had to be increased this year to cover overhead costs, and I again urge the public to put out for salvage their kitchen waste in the bins provided, as this material, when processed, is sold for pig feeding, which produces bacon, and means the saving of imports.

Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper	434	15	0	Rags and Bagging ...	23	8	3
Iron	15	8	1	Bones		13	2
Baled Tins	11	5	0	Kitchen Waste	165	8	3
Aluminium		16	2	B o t t l e s and Jars			
Copper		11	3	(890.23 grs.)... ..	23	11	2
Brass	1	7	2	Miscellaneous... ..		1	0
Zinc		3	3				
Lead		17	0				
					678	8	1

Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1949—31st March, 1950.

Income £4,829.

Expenditure £3,964.

Excess of Income over Expenditure, £865.

FOODSTUFFS.

During the year, the following foodstuff was surrendered from tradesmen's premises as being unfit for human consumption, and their use for such purpose prevented:—

92 tins Fruit Juice.	320 jars Sandwich Spread.
26 tins Soup.	1 jar Walnuts.
26 tins Meat and Veg.	1 jar Gherkins.
20 tins Paste.	1 jar Honey.
41 tins Jam.	1 jar Picallili.
34 tins Milk Puddings.	49½ stone and 93 tins Fish.
1 tin Health Salts.	8½ lbs. Black Pudding.
1 tin Tonic Food.	45 lbs. Biscuits.
1 tin Fossels.	1 lb. Flour.
1 tin Dried Beet.	1 lb. Cornflour.
4 tins Mussels.	3½ cwt. Butterfat.
3 tins Fat.	75 lbs. Butter and Margarine.
7 tins Puree.	½ lb. Lard.
314 tins Milk.	61 lbs. Cheese.
75 tins and 42 pkts. Fruit.	97 lbs. and 1 tin Bacon.
484 tins, 3 cases and 164 lbs.	204½ lbs. and 96 tins Meat.
Vegetables.	61 Fish Cakes.
15 jars Pickles.	9 Chickens.
185 jars Salad Cream.	1 pkt. Pastry Mixture.
7 jars Horse Raddish.	

Upon examination of the figures it would seem at first glance that they are high, but I would remind you that the department has been called in from day to day to examine foodstuffs and issue the necessary certificates so as to enable the shop keeper to obtain credit from his wholesaler.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table gives the number of dealers operating within the district:—

Resident Retailers	26
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers	4
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers	3
Non-Resident Retailers	3

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is about 50, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

MILK SUPPLY.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out, and I am pleased to report that there were no serious complaints of souring during the summer season.

There has been a change during the year in the arrangements for the sampling of milk. For some years it was the practice to submit all samples of milk to the Provincial Dairy Bacteriologist of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, for which a charge was made, but under the new arrangements all samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, which is a free service.

During the year 224 samples of milk were taken—155 for the resazurin test, the results of which were: 118 or 76.1 per cent. "A," 16 or 10.3 per cent. "B," and 21 or 13.6 per cent. "C."

Seventy-one samples of pasteurised milk were taken, of which 65 were "satisfactory" and six "unsatisfactory." Copies of all results of pasteurised milk were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

In October of this year revolutionary changes took place in the administration and control of milk supplies.

The Ministry of Agriculture took over the duties of all local authorities, insofar as they applied to the production of milk. Local Authorities and their Officers being responsible for distribution, and whilst the Sanitary Inspector cannot give advice on the production of milk on farm premises, he is still responsible for the provision of water supply and drainage.

The Sanitary Inspector can claim to have carried out excellent pioneer work in the production of milk in the past, and only time will tell if the new authority will be more successful than the Local Authority and its Officers.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district, under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 100):—

ICE CREAM.

Manufacturers and Retailers	19
Retailers	86
	<hr/>
	105

During the year 150 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

One hundred and three samples were “satisfactory,” 28 were “suspicious,” and 19 “unsatisfactory.”

The above results are given in accordance with the Ministry’s provisional grading, and I would stress the fact that this grading is “provisional” and not a statutory grading, but notwithstanding this fact, I think the ice cream manufacturers and retailers are to be congratulated on the high percentage of good results.

The relationship between the ice cream manufacturers and retailers and the Health Department is very cordial, and I feel that I am bound to say that wherever suggestions for improvements are made, or in the event of samples being not up to the required standard, the trade has always been willing to co-operate to ensure that the public receive a commodity which is of a high bacterial standard.

The town being a seaside resort, it can be appreciated that with a large influx of visitors the amount of ice cream sold

is very high, and constant supervision is at times difficult with the staff at one's disposal.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949:—

Cattle	1,930
Calves	1,604
Sheep and Lambs	11,748
Pigs	305
	<hr/>
	15,587

Meat condemned and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 34 tons, 11 cwts., 1 qtr., 4 lbs., and corned beef, 2 cwts., 2 qtrs., 2 lbs.

There were nine cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, and the carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

I append herewith table showing the carcasses inspected and condemned during the year, from which it will be noted that the number of animals affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, is higher than those affected with tuberculosis, and that the number of cows, whole carcasses condemned, is fairly high. I would venture to suggest that this is due to the fact that Rhyl has premises which are solely for the purpose of manufactured meat products, therefore the number of cattle graded for manufacture and sent into the abattoir, are greater than those that would be sent in if there were no manufacturing establishments.

It will also be noted that two calves were condemned for tuberculosis and, in both instances, the matter was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Officer, with the result that both dams were found, sent into the public abattoir, and the carcasses condemned for generalised tuberculosis.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE YEAR 1949.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.
Number killed	1092	...	938	...	1604	...	11748	...	305
Number Inspected	1092	...	938	...	1604	...	11748	...	305
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned ...	7	...	30	...	12	...	34	...	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	431	...	439	...	5	...	464	...	44
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	40.11	...	50.0	...	1.06	...	4.24	...	17.38
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	3	...	42	...	2	...	—	...	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	112	...	262	...	—	...	—	...	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B..	10.53	...	32.41	...	0.12	...	—	...	8.20

The amount of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir has increased by 4 tons, 9 cwts., 0 qtrs., 16 lbs. over that of 1948, and there is also an increase of 1,504 in the number of animals slaughtered.

Slaughtering takes place at the Public Abattoir for the Rhyl Urban District, Prestatyn Urban District and St. Asaph Rural District under the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The work of refuse collection was very heavy during the summer season, and during August difficulty was experienced due to the number of visitors, in maintaining a weekly collection, and as a result of a report submitted to the Council, it was decided to purchase a new lorry for the year 1950.

The Council have a scheme whereby refuse is removed on

request from Whitsuntide to the end of September in excess of one collection per week by the payment of 9d. per bin per extra collection, and this scheme has been well patronised by tradespeople, restaurant and hotel proprietors.

The whole of the work of collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Three S. & D. Freighters, two Leyland Cub Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping.

During the year two banks for spectators were provided on the football field by means of this method, and a sunken area to the west of the Pavilion on the promenade was filled in and levelled.

Protracted negotiations have been proceeding in an endeavour to acquire approximately 100 acres of marsh land adjoining the River Clwyd for tipping purposes, and owing to the shortage of tipping space, which is giving me some concern, I hope that these negotiations will soon come to fruition.

During the summer season, difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable cover, and I am investigating the provision of mechanical means for extracting soil in front of the tipping space, such soil to be used for covering the banks and surface of the tip.

I append herewith a table showing costs of collection and disposal, and whilst the disposal figures would seem rather high, I would point out that these figures do not include the disposal of all street sweepings, litter from the beach or gully emptying.

The Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the actual collection of this material, but I am responsible for its disposal, and as I have no tonnage figures, and as no charge is made for disposal, I do not think the disposal analysis gives a true financial statement.

TABLE X.—REFUSE.
Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1949-50.

Particulars.	Collection (Scavenging)		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross expenditure	£ 12542	£ *	£ 2643	£ *	£ 15185	£ *
Gross income	5109		31		5140	
Net cost	7433		2612		10045	
Unit costs—Gross expenditure per ton	30/11·61		6/6·31		37/5·92	
Gross income per ton	12/7 38		0 92d.		12/8·30	
Net cost per ton	18/4·23		6/5·39		24/9·62	
Net cost per 1,000 population	£397·27		£139·60		£536·87	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£1173·32		£112·31		£1585·63	
Net cost, equivalent Rate in the £	10·31d.		3 63d.		13·94d.	

Note.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,100 tons. No. of rated premises 6,335

Estimated Population (R.G.R.—Mid-year, 1948) ... 18,710 Total Rates in the £ 21/0

* As there were no loan charges repayable during the year the figures remain the same. Product of a 1d. Rate £720/10/0

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 5,576.

Houses erected for the working class during 1949:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses erected... ..	86
Permanent Houses in course of erection	44

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	16
Adaptations to form Separate Houses	1

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

The staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Sanitary Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and the actual letting of the houses after allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

When existing houses become unoccupied the premises are inspected, and if any signs of vermin are seen they are disinfested and thoroughly cleansed before a new tenant is allowed to take up occupation.

I would reiterate my remarks in last year's report when I pointed out that sooner or later several houses in the district would have to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, as clearance areas, and I can only hope that the Government will give this matter their urgent attention so as to allow local authorities to provide houses for persons living in insanitary dwellings.

Nine houses were represented to the Council under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners appeared before the Council, and undertakings in seven instances not

to use the houses for human habitation were accepted, and in two cases Demolition Orders were made and the properties were eventually demolished.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

There are no premises, which are governed by the above Acts, in the district.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919, AND RODENT INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Following the Government's lead in tackling this problem throughout the country, the Council have taken energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1949, 65 properties were treated for rats, 17 of which had to be re-treated.

In accordance with a request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries a comprehensive survey and treatment of the Sewers has been carried out and the estimated total number of Rats destroyed during the year in the Sewers was 340.

The Rhyl Cut has been treated in its entire length where it passes through the Rhyl Area. The estimated total number of Rats destroyed in the Cut being 200.

Estimated total number of rats destroyed—1,223.

One hundred and eight properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice—1,873.

During the year, by arrangement, rodent infestation work for the Abergele Urban District was handled by this department.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are in operation.

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,
F.S.I.Assoc., F.R.San.Inst.

METEOROLOGY

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 45—48.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade, a Self-recording Barograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, Greenwich Time, previous day's Sun Card, Daily weather Forecast from Negretti and Zambra Forecaster, Daily Weather Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and Records are exhibited for public information. A Wind Vane is also on the top of the Kiosk.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day throughout each year to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m., and these are supplemented during the summer season by an additional telegram, on week-days, at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers, served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, Monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local papers, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19' N$. Longitude $3^{\circ} 29' W$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situated and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean-daily duration for the year $\times 100 \div$ the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1935 being the figure taken = 4.33 hours for Rhy1). The average rainfall for the years 1881-1915 (35 years) is 25.7 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of water equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR, 1949.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was well below the 35 years average (25.7 inches), the total being 21.31 inches, as against 24.04 inches for the year 1948—which shows a decrease of 2.73 inches.

During the year 1949 rain fell on 151 days, as against 170 in 1948.

The monthly average of rain works out at 1.77 inches, as against 2.00 inches for 1948, and a monthly average of 12.6 days rain fell on, as against 14.2 days for 1948.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on December 8th (night, and early morning of the 9th) when at 9 a.m. on the 9th, 1.06 inches was recorded. This was also the highest day's record for the month of December since 1919.

The wettest month during the year was December, with a total of 3.73 inches, and the driest was June with a total of 0.28 inches.

FEATURES.

June: 0.28 inches—Lowest amount for June since 1942.

September: 0.76 inches—Lowest amount for September since 1941.

December: 3.73 inches—Highest total for December since 1934 (15 years).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1949 was 1,780 hours 18 minutes, as compared with 1,571 hours 4 minutes during 1948.

The instrument has been verified by an official of the Meteorological Office, who visited Rhyl on the 15th November, 1949.

The total record for 1949 is 209 hours 14 minutes, more than that of 1948, which year was 138 hours 18 minutes more than that of 1947.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1949. (See Table on Page 46).

These figures will show you that the year 1949 has the highest total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and incidentally since 1929, i.e., 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 304 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western Coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the west by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 53 minutes, as against 4 hours 22 minutes in 1948, 3 hours 55 minutes in 1947, 4 hours, 6 minutes in 1946, 4 hours 2 minutes in 1945, 3 hours 43 minutes in 1944, and 4 hours 25 minutes in 1943.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1949, was on the 9th of June, there being 15 hours 48 minutes, as against 14 hours 54 minutes in May, 1948. This equals the highest daily record which occurred in 1933, viz., 15 hours 48 minutes.

FEATURES.

February, with a total of 117 hours 24 minutes, was the highest ever recorded for February since 1905 (when records first commenced).

June: 287 hours 24 minutes—Highest total for June since 1940.

August: 208 hours 30 minutes—Highest total for August since 1926 (with the exception of August, 1947, which was the highest ever recorded, with a total of 270 hours 48 minutes for the month).

September: 168 hours 6 minutes—Highest September total since 1933 (16 years).

TEMPERATURES.

One outstanding feature occurred in 1949, which is worthy of note, viz., the maximum temperature of 75°F on April 15th was the highest temperature on record for April.

Other interesting points to note were the recordings of 78.9°F on the 5/6th of September, the highest for the month of September in temperature records since 1934; and 72.0°F on October 4th, being the highest maximum temperature recorded for October since 1911.

The year 1949 proved to be an ideal weather year, and featured more sunshine, less rainfall, and warmer temperatures than the averages over 20 years.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1949.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.				Rainfall.				Wind.	Bright Sunshine.								
Month.	Means of		Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total Fall.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day.—Ins.	Imm. or More.		Prevailing Direction.	Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded.	Total Hours.	
	A. Maximum.	B. Minimum.								Days.	Nights.						
January...	49.3	39.6	44.5	56	18	30	25	2.23	52.5	13	0.40	4	10	7.6	1.76	24	54.4
February...	50.0	38.4	44.2	57	13/20	24	4	0.91	24.2	12	0.21	2	5	8.3	4.19	27	117.4
March...	49.2	37.2	43.2	63	30	26	11	1.37	36.9	11	0.43	6	5	10.8	4.76	24	147.7
April...	56.5	45.4	50.9	75	15	36	1	1.88	48.7	14	0.48	5	7	13.0	5.29	29	158.8
May...	59.1	44.3	51.7	68	21	36	10	1.61	41.4	17	0.49	5	8	14.0	7.45	30	230.9
June...	66.5	50.2	58.4	77	29	39	9	0.28	70.3	7	0.07	—	2	15.8	9.58	30	287.5
July...	68.4	55.3	61.9	85	13	46	8	1.87	48.7	9	0.81	5	5	15.1	7.04	26	218.1
August...	69.2	55.9	62.5	81	23	48	12	1.32	34.5	10	0.39	1	7	14.0	6.73	30	208.5
September...	68.3	54.3	61.3	79	5/6	43	18	0.76	20.0	5	0.43	1	2	9.8	5.60	29	168.1
October...	60.1	48.5	54.3	72	4	36	28	2.69	71.1	17	0.80	5	9	9.0	3.04	29	94.1
November...	51.6	42.2	46.9	58	4	31	20	2.66	69.1	20	0.36	6	11	6.7	1.89	21	56.6
December...	49.7	39.8	44.8	57	2/6	28	11/12	3.73	97.1	16	1.06	8	10	6.1	1.23	23	38.2
Total for year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.31	551.5	151	...	48	81	...	...	322	1780.3
Monthly Average	58.2	45.9	52.1	...	...	...	...	1.77	46.0	12.6	...	4.0	6.8	...	4.88	26.8	148.4
Total for 1948...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.04	631.3	170	...	60	95	...	...	313	1571.4
Monthly Average	56.9	45.3	51.1	...	...	...	...	2.00	52.6	14.2	...	5.0	7.9	...	4.37	26.1	131.0

TABLE II.

10 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.							Humidity.	
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.	Duration Percentage.		
												Of Average.		Of Possible.
1940	29.32	2.44	176	4.28	0.82	1443.1	74	292	3.94	296.5	25.2	93	32	75
1941	19.73	1.64	162	2.89	0.66	1357.1	85	280	3.72	202.2	25.9	87	30	77
1942	22.90	1.91	164	3.46	0.20	1474.8	71	294	4.04	242.5	33.4	95	33	76
1943	26.14	2.18	173	4.27	0.69	1614.2	36	329	4.42	231.1	44.2	104	36	75
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	30	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	33	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	96	34	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	30	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	34	76
1949	21.31	1.77	151	3.73	0.28	1780.3	43	322	4.88	287.5	38.2	111	37	76
Totals...	244.84	...	1697	...	...	15003.1	627	3026	...	...	...	963	329	767
Average 10 years ...	24.48	2.04	170	...	...	1500.3	63	303	4.11	...	...	96	33	77
Average 20 years ...	25.52	2.13	177	...	...	1463.0	61	304	4.01	...	...	93	32	77

TABLE III.
MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1940—1949 (10 YEARS).

Month.	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1949 Differ- ence °F	Highest Daily Temp.		Lowest Daily Temp.	
					Year	Date	Year	Date
January	41.3	34.5	39.4	+5.1	1941 { 1948 }	13/27 } 1	1940	21
February	45.7	35.9	40.8	+3.4	1944	2	1947	24
March	49.9	37.9	43.9	-0.7	1946	29/30	1917	3
April	55.3	43.0	49.2	+1.7	1949	15	1940	17
May	59.5	44.8	52.1	-0.4	1948	18	1942 { 1945 }	1) 3 }
June	63.9	50.6	57.3	+1.1	1944	21	1941	11
July	66.9	54.1	60.5	+1.4	1948	29	1941	9
August	67.3	54.5	60.9	+1.6	1947	11/15/19	1940 { 1946 }	28) 16 }
September	63.9 57.7	51.9 46.5	57.9 52.1	+3.4 +2.2	1949 1949	5/6 4	1940 1910 { 1946 }	29 28) 29/30 }
October	51.7	41.9	46.8	+0.1	1946	4	1942 { 1947 }	22) 28 }
November... ..								
December... ..	47.8	38.7	43.3	+1.5	1948	2	1943 { 1946 }	11) 18/19/21 }
Yearly Average—10 yrs. ...	56.2	44.5	50.3	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Average—20 yrs. ...	56.3	44.6	50.5	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
January...	27.5	82.8	25.9	43.7	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	4.60	2.69	1.64	3.46	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49
February ...	82.4	24.9	69.5	4.89	80.7	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	1.40	2.60	1.96	1.13	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15
March ...	82.5	111.9	117.1	73.0	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	1.91	1.89	2.83	2.08	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62
April ...	164.6	118.7	106.7	210.3	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	1.63	2.22	1.37	0.95	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04
May ...	193.4	192.6	195.7	217.7	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	1.77	2.58	2.10	2.49	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81
June ...	85.6	296.5	196.8	242.5	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	2.21	1.07	0.66	0.20	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00
July ...	147.5	173.3	202.3	181.1	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	3.99	3.00	0.95	1.92	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.4	3.26	1.28
August ...	172.1	148.9	161.3	130.2	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	1.21	0.82	2.89	2.81	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	0.38	3.33
September ...	122.0	147.3	105.7	151.5	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	0.48	2.57	0.43	1.90	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57
October...	111.0	76.7	102.7	94.6	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	2.07	4.06	2.57	2.79	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86
November...	45.0	35.4	45.0	47.9	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	3.37	4.28	1.49	0.59	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39
December ...	20.9	33.8	27.5	33.4	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	2.38	1.54	0.84	2.58	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50
*Difference from	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—
Avg. for the Year	0.56	0.39	0.61	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.04	1.22	3.53	6.06	2.89	0.35	1.20	6.13	3.60	0.25	1.66

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years average = 4.33,

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.7.

HEALTH
AM 1557-50
CR.